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NCTES FROM MUSHROOM LITERATURE. II.

W. A. Kellerman.

MUSHROOM REPORT FROM SWITZERLAND.—In the report of the Botanical Garden and Museum of Zurich, Switzerland, for 1904, an account is given of the sale of Mushrooms in the market of that city. Sale can be made only upon authorization, and 606 permits were granted during the season. The greatest sale was on the 27th of September, on which day 40 permits were granted for the sale of 8 species. Six interdictions were served on sellers who offered the following poisonous or spoiled Mushrooms: *Amanita muscaria*, *Lactarius rugis*, *Lactarius piperatus*, *Boletus edulis* and *Clavaria flava*.

The amount sold reached 5,000 k. The species were the following: *Lactarius deliciosus*, *Amanita caesarea*, *Agaricus campestris*, *Hydnum coralloides*, *Boletus badius* (?), *Boletus aurantiacus* (?), *Boletus edulis*, *Lactarius volemus*, *Lactarius piperatus*, the Morelle, *Lepiota procera*, *Luteus cervinus* (?), *Polyporus sulfureus*, *Russula* sp., *Lycoperdon* sp., *Hydnum repandum*, *Craterellus cornucopioides* and *Tuber cibarium*.

The reviewer who furnished the above items says in substance the following by way of general comment: It would be very useful to have similar statistical tables systematically made in all the more important cities. One would then have data for a report on the geographical distribution of the edible Mushrooms, and at the same time information as to the quantity consumed. It may be remarked also that it is imperative in reports of this kind, to designate the species by their Latin names as well as by their common names; foreigners could then without difficulty identify the species—often a task, or impossible, if only the common name is given.

MUSHROOMS SOLD AT NANTES.—A list of species of Mushrooms sold

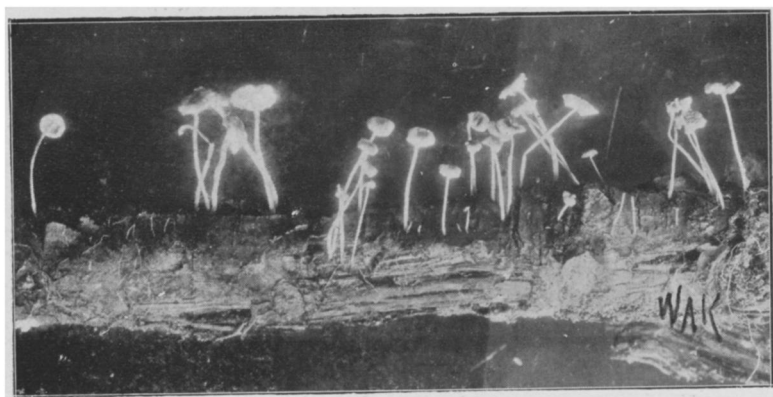


FIG. 196. MA-RAS'-MI-US RA-ME-A'-LIS. One of the many beautiful species of an interesting genus of plants. The specimens were collected by Supt. Hard, Chillicothe, Ohio.

at Nantes, France, in 1905, furnished by M. Baret, is as follows: *Amanita cæsarea*, *Lepiota procera*, *Lepiota rhacodes*, *Lepiota excoriata*, *Lepiota pudica*, *Psalliota pratensis*, *Psalliota sylvatica*, *Psalliota bernardii*, *Clitopilus orcella*, *Marasmius oreades*, *Lentinus tigrinus*, *Tricholoma personatum*, *Clitocybe laccata*, *Boletus edulis*, *Boletus æstivalis*, *Boletus æreus*, *Boletus scaber*, *Boletus scaber* var. *aurantiacus*, *Boletus luteus*, *Fistulina hepatica*, *Hydnum repandum*, *Craterellus cornucopioides*, and *Lycoperdon giganteum*.

THE GENUS *CORTINARIUS*.—Some excellent work has been done on this genus by C. H. Kauffman, at Cornell University, during the past three seasons, the results of which in part are published in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club for June, 1905. In a future number we propose to refer more fully to the article and will here only reproduce the descriptions of a few of the new species therein contained. These pertain to interesting plants. Mr. Kauffman says it is absolutely useless to pick up an old dried specimen of *Cortinarius* and ask any one to recognize it. In the majority of cases old plants of different species look so much alike that it is mere guessing to say anything about them. The first thing to remember (he says) is that young, unexpanded plants must be examined as well as mature ones. Next, a careful description must be made *with special reference to the color of the gills of the young plants*. But the remaining space must be given to some of his new species—these model descriptions being as follows:

CORTINARIUS STERILIS Kauffman n. sp.—Pileus 1.5—4.5 cm. broad, suborbicular when young, then convex-expanded, margin incurved, drab, drab-gray to olive-buff [Ridgeway's Nomenclature], even, smooth, *viscid*, somewhat umbonate at times, flesh white, soft, thin. Gills relatively broad, 4.6 mm., drab-gray (Ridg.) at first, then light cinnamon, rounded behind, then emarginate, not at all ventricose, rather crowded; edge serrulate and white, later eroded, *provided with sterile cells*. Cortina white or sordid. Stem 4 to 8 cm. long, 4-6 mm. thick at base 10 mm., hence clavate or tapering upward, solid, spongy, dingy-white, tinged towards apex with light blue, clothed when fresh with the delicate patches of the *viscid*, universal veil, which is of the same color as the pileus, within pale bluish at apex, white below. Spores 6-7x5-6.5 mic., subsphaeroid, rather smooth. Plants slender.

CORTINARIUS CYLINDRIPES Kauffman n. sp.—Pileus 3-7 cm. broad, *very glutinous at first* and shining, later opaque, at the very first lavender, then yellowish with a violaceous tinge, at length becoming brownish-ochraceous, with the appearance of being stained with these colors at various stages, obtusely orbicular when young, then campanulate and expanded, rather small in comparison with the length of the stem; margin incurved and pellucid-striate; surface smooth, at length longitudinally wrinkled. Flesh thick on disk, thin elsewhere, violaceous, soon dingy white. Gills rather broad, at length $\frac{5}{8}$ mm., adnate, emarginate, not attenuate toward margin of pileus, *violaceous or lavender when young*, becoming pale cinnamon, not crowded, thin, edge serrulate and paler, somewhat wrinkled at the sides but not veined. Stem 8-10 cm. long, 5-9 mm. thick, elastic, *remarkably equal*, covered by a violaceous, *glutinous*, universal veil which sometimes remains as evanescent patches and at its junction with the partial veil as a slight annulus, smooth or fibrillose-striate at apex, violaceous or dingy-white within, solid or stuffed; *entire* stem usually a beautiful pale, azure blue. Spores 12-1 x 6.5-8 mic., slightly tuberculate; basidia about 10 mic. long.

Gregarious, rarely cespitose. Entire plant is soft and quickly decays.

Related to *C. elatior*, from which it differs in its equal stem, which is never scaly and is always violaceous to blue; the gills are lavender when young and the whole plant is very viscous.

CORTINARIUS OLIVACEO-STRAMINEUS Kauffman n. sp.—Pileus 4-7 cm. broad, viscid from a gelatinous cuticle, broadly convex, slightly depressed in the centre when expanded, margin incurved for some time, *pale straw-yellow with an olivaceous tinge*, slightly rufous-tinged when old, smooth or silky-fibrillose, disk sometimes covered with minute squamules, shreds of the partial veil attached to the margin when expanded. Flesh *very thick*, becoming abruptly thin toward the margin, white, dingy-yellowish in age, *soon soft and spongy*. Gills rather narrow, 7 mm. broad, sinuate-adnexed, whitish at first, then pale cinnamon, crowded, edge serrulate and paler. Stem 6-8 cm. long, 5-12 mm. thick, with a slight bulb when young, from whose margin arises the dense partial veil; white and very pruinose above the veil, which remains as dingy fibrils stained by the spores, spongy and *soft* within, becoming somewhat hollow. Veil white with an olive tinge. Spores 10-12 x 5.5-6.5 mic., granular within, almost smooth. Odor agreeable.

To be placed under the division "*scaurus*", where it comes near *C. herpeticus* Fr., but the gills when young are never violet-tinged.

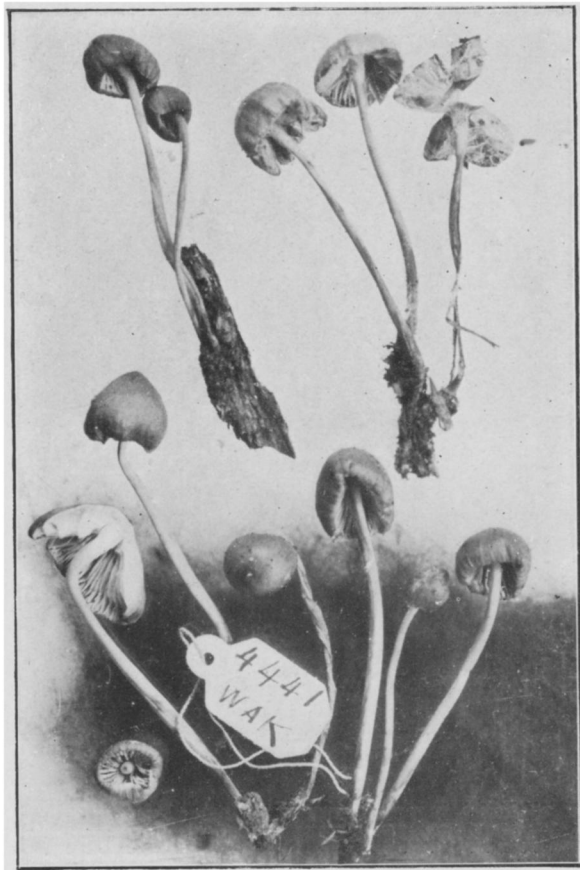


Fig. 197. MY-CE'NA GA-LER-IC-U-LA'-TA. Little plants that grow on rotten wood in shady, moist places; common and abundant throughout the season. Said to be edible.



Fig. 198. *PLUTEUS CERVINUS*. Edible. A rosy-spired Agaric, without volva or annulus; common and widely distributed, growing on rotten wood under the ground, on stumps, and still more abundant on old piles of sawdust. The specimens from which the half-tone was made were collected at Chillicothe, Ohio.